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The donor belonged by birth to that class and his intention in the establishment was for people from foreign parts, so that a most plausible identification may be assumed. There remains the question of the date. While it has been argued that the inscription may belong to the age of Trajan when the Jews were trying to reestablish residence in Jerusalem, it is much more likely that the building operations referred to belong to the period before the destruction of the city, A. D. 70. The inscription would then be contemporaneous to the scenes and writings of the New Testament.

The inscription has called forth several learned monographs, namely by Clermont-Ganneau, in *Syria*, vol. 1, p. 191; Weill, *Rev. des études juives*, vol. 71, p. 30; T. Reinach, *ibid.*, p. 46; Marmorstein, *Quarterly Statement*, 1921, p. 23; Vincent, *Revue biblique*, 1921, p. 247.

### AN IMPORTANT DISCOVERY AT ASKELON

The excavation of Askelon by Professor Garstang, under the auspices of the Palestine Exploration Fund, is going steadily forward. Late in June the excavators uncovered, so the *Quarterly Statement of the Palestine Exploration Fund* announces, the famous colonnade around the great court which was built by Herod the Great. Josephus describes the wonderful workmanship of this cloister. It was only one of the splendid structures built by that king. Statues of Apollo, Venus, and a giant statue of Herod himself were also found. The information reached London by telegraph just in time for the annual meeting of the Fund. Further and fuller information will be awaited with great interest.

### AN INTERESTING ARCHÆOLOGICAL COLLECTION

Professor Max L. Kellner, of the Episcopal Theological School in Cambridge, Massachusetts, is the fortunate possessor of a valuable collection of flints, pottery, and glass from Syria and Palestine, which deserves to be much more widely known than it is. The collection was made in 1913-14. Some of it was discovered in caves of the stone age near the Dog River, seven miles north of Beirut, which Professor Kellner and Dr. Arthur Peabody, of Harvard, explored, and some of it represents purchases and surface finds made in or near Jerusalem. The flints are from both the Old Stone Age and the Later Stone Age and include many interesting forms. Of especial interest is an axe from the Old Stone Age which was picked up by Professor Kellner on Mount Scopus, just north of the Mount of Olives near Jerusalem. It may have been used by the cave dwellers who, more than five thousand years ago, formed the first settlement about the Ain Sitti Miriam, the Biblical Gihon, whose habitations were discovered by Parker in 1909-11. It had lain on Scopus through all the varied history of Jerusalem.

The pottery (sixty odd pieces) consists of well-preserved specimens from the Amorite, Canaanite, and Hebrew periods. The glass (forty odd pieces) is made up of excellent examples of the principal varieties of glass objects found in tombs of the Greek and Roman periods. Most of the objects are perfect of their kind and some of them are rare. Especially beautiful is a claret-colored glass jar ornamented with threads of glass in relief, and a glass flask (also claret colored) moulded in the form of a cluster of grapes. The collection is mentioned here because it represents so well